August 1, 1771. NUMB. 2223.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Laſt Saturday the Brig AMERICA, *Captain* LATTIMER, *arrived here from London, but laſt from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, May 9.

YESTERDAY his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to a number of Bills, amongſt which was the following, viz.

A Bill for granting a Bounty on the importation of White Oak Staves and Headings, from the American colonies.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AS the ſtate of public buſineſs no longer requires your attendance, I think it right, at this ſeaſon of the year, to put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

The ſatisfaction I have obtained from his Catholic Majeſty for the injury I had received, together with the proofs which the Courts of France and Spain have given me, by laying aſide their armaments, of their ſincere diſpoſition to preſerve the general tranquility of Europe, have enabled me to reduce my forces by ſea and land. The zeal with which you have exerted yourſelves, upon the apprehenſion of a rupture with Spain, muſt convince the world of your affectionate attachment to me, and of your conſtant regard for the true intereſts of your country. On that ſupport I ſhall always rely for the defence of my honour, and for the ſecurity of the rights of my people.

With regard to the troubles which ſtill agitate ſome parts of the continent, my endeavours have never been wanting to bring them to an end; and in thoſe endeavours, you may be aſſured, I ſhall perſevere.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It was with real concern that I found myſelf called upon, by the ſituation of public affairs, to aſk of my faithful Commons more than ordinary ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year; and I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the unanimity, cheerfulneſs, and public ſpirit, with which they have been granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

While we acknowledge the goodneſs of Divine Providence in preſerving us from thoſe calamities with which ſome parts of Europe have been afflicted, let me exhort you to employ your beſt endeavours, in your ſeveral ſtations and countries, to render the national happineſs compleat, by diſcouraging and ſuppreſſing all groundleſs ſuſpicions and domeſtic diſturbances. I have no other object, and I can have no other intereſt, than to reign in the hearts of a free and happy people: And it is my earneſt wiſh, that my ſubjects may not be prevented, by any miſtakes, or animoſities amongſt themſelves, from enjoying, in the fulleſt extent, the bleſſings of a mild and legal Government. The ſupport of our excellent conſtitution is our common duty and intereſt: By that ſtandard I would wiſh my people to try all public principles and profeſſions, and to look upon thoſe, as their moſt dangerous enemies, who, under any pretence whatſoever, would perſuade them to violate thoſe laws, and undermine that authority, which the conſtitution has provided for the purpoſe of preſerving the geneſal liberty and happineſs."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the Parliament to Tueſday, the 23d of July next.

The EARL of CH----M'S SPEECH, *when he made a Motion for the* D---------n *of the preſent Parliament.*

My LORDS,

IT is not many years ſince this nation was the envy and terror of its neighbours. Alone and unaſſiſted it ſeemed to ballance the half of Europe. Nor was the aſpect of its affairs abroad more flattering than at home. Concord and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole extent of the Britiſh empire. Whatever heats and animoſities might ſubſiſt between the grandees, the body of the people was ſatisfied. No complaints, no murmurs were heard. No petitions, much leſs remonſtrances, for redreſs of grievances, were carried up to the Throne; nor were hired mobs neceſſary to keep the Sovereign in countenance by their ve--l ſhouts. Nothing was heard on every ſide but one general burſt of acclamation and joy. But how is the proſpect darkened! How are the mighty fallen! On public days the royal ears are ſaluted with hiſſes and hoots; and he ſees libels againſt his perſon and government written with impunity; juries ſolemnly acquitting the publiſhers. What greater mortification can befal a Monarch! Yet this ſacrifice he makes to his M--------s. To their falſe ſteps, not to his own, he owes his diſgrace. By their intrigues the laſt inglorious peace, the origin of our evils, was effected, and approved by P--------t, though it was loudly condemned by the nation. By their intrigues the laſt ſhameful convention received the ſame ſanction. Were this ſacrifice of our honour and intereſt abroad compenſated by the wiſdom of our domeſtic government, it would be ſome comfort. But the fact is, that Great-Britain, Ireland, and America, are equally diſſatisfied, and have reaſon to be diſſatisfied with the M-------y. The impolitic taxes laid upon America, and the ſyſtem of violence there adopted, have unfortunately ſoured the minds of the people, and rendered them diſaffected to the preſent Parliament, if not to the King. Ireland has various reaſons to complain. An enumeration of them would be tedious. You may judge of their number and magnitude by the preſent flame. The meaſures taken to carry the Middleſex election in favour of the C---t, the deciſion of that election, the murders in St. George's-fields, the refuſal of the C------s to enquire into theſe murders, and into the conduct of thoſe who adviſed his M-----y to beſtow thanks and rewards upon the perſons immediately concerned; the payment of the immenſe debt contracted by the C---n, without inſpecting any account; all theſe circumſtances had juſtly alarmed the nation, and made them uncommonly attentive to the operations of Pa------nt. Hence the publication of the parliamentary debates. And where was the injury, if the members acted upon honeſt principles? For a public aſſembly to be afraid of having their deliberations publiſhed, is monſtrous, and ſpeaks for itſelf. No mortal can conſtrue ſuch a procedure to their advantage: It, and the practice of locking the doors, are ſufficient to open the eyes of the blind; they muſt ſee that all is not well within. Not ſatisfied, however, with ſhutting their doors, the Co---ns would overturn the liberty of the preſs. The printers had ſpirit, and reſiſted. The if------ed Co---ns exerted their privilege above the laws of the land, and their ſervants acted illegally in the execution of their illegal orders. The Magiſtrates of London undertook the cauſe of the printers, and the protection of the laws, and of the City's franchiſes. The Co---ns ſtill proceed with the ſame outrageous violence. They called upon the Magiſtrates to juſtify their conduct, and would not ſuffer them to be heard by counſel. Theſe men, who had allowed the proſtitute electors of Shoreham counſel to defend a bargain to ſell their borough by auction, would not grant the ſame indulgence to the Lord Mayor of London, pleading for the laws of England, and the conſcientious diſcharge of their duty. Accordingly they committed him to the Tower, for not violating his oath. The moſt ſacred obligation of morality and religion they voted criminal, when it happened to ſtand in competition with their aſſumed privileges.---Their next ſtep was the act of a mob, and not of a Parliament.---I mean the recognizance entered at Guildhall. We have heard of ſuch violence committed by the French King; and it ſeems much better calculated for the latitude of Paris than of London.

The people of this kingdom will never ſubmit to this barefaced ty----y. They muſt ſee that it is time to rouſe, when their own creatures dare to aſſume a power of ſtopping proſecutions by their vote, and conſequently of reſolving the law of the land into their will and pleaſure. The imprudence, and indeed the abſolute madneſs of theſe meaſures, demonſtrate that they are not the reſult of that Aſſembly's calm, unbiaſſed deliberations, but the dictates of weak uninformed miniſters, influenced by thoſe who miſlead the Sovereign. It is impoſſible that a grave, and once venerable body of men, if left to itſelf, ſhould have converted government into a ſcuffle with a ſingle individual. Were the Co---ns not abſolute ſlaves to the man who holds the golden keys of the Treaſury, they could never have rendered the very name of Parliament ridiculous, by carrying on a conſtant war againſt Mr. Wilkes. To them it is entirely owing that he is become a perſon of conſequence in the State. They firſt made him Repreſentative for Middleſex, and then Alderman of London. Now they ſeem determined to make him Sheriff, and, in due courſe, Lord Mayor. When he ſet their authority at defiance, in the caſe of the printers, they repeatedly declared him amenable to their juriſdiction, and actually ſerved him with more than one order to attend. Upon being found refractory, they ſhamefully gave up the point; after puniſhing the Chief Magiſtrate of the City, they ſuffered him to eſcape with impunity, and, in the face of the world, acknowledged him to be their Lord and Maſter.

Matters being thus circumſtanced, the Co---ns being both odious and contemptible, there remains but one poſſible remedy for the evil. In order to ſave the name and inſtitution of Pa------nt from ruin, the Co---ns muſt, according to the earneſt requeſt of a majority of the electors of England, and the wiſh of almoſt all the nation, be di----ed. This ſtep may reſtore good humour and tranquility on the one hand, and good government on the other. Not that I imagine this act alone ſufficient. No; I have no ſuch ſanguine expectation; I ſuſpect it will prove but a temporary and partial remedy. The influence of the C---n is become ſo enormous, that ſome ſtronger bulwark muſt be erected for the defence of the conſtitution. The act for conſtituting ſeptennial Parliaments muſt be repealed. Formerly the inconveniences attending ſhort Parliaments had great weight with me; but now we are not debating upon a queſtion of convenience: Our all is at ſtake: Our whole conſtitution is giving way; and therefore, with the moſt deliberate and ſolemn conviction, I declare myſelf a convert to triennial Parliaments. Influenced by all theſe conſiderations, I move your Lordſhips to addreſs his Majeſty to di---ve the preſent Pa------nt, as ſoon as the buſineſs of the ſeſſions is concluded."

Leghorn, May 1. *Foreign ſhips arrive here every day with ſtores and ammunition for the Ruſſian fleet.*

Venice, April 27. *They write from Conſtantinople, that the new Ottoman fleet has not yet paſſed the Dardanelles.*

Hamburgh, May 14. *We have here received advice, that the Pruſſian troops have already taken poſſeſſion of Guſtynin, and ſeveral other cities in Great Poland. The Confederates open all letters, and ſeal them again, writing upon the back, in German, "opened by the Confederates."*

LONDON, May 9.

On account of the uncertainty of his Majeſty's going to the Houſe yeſterday, there were but few attendants; and a few mean looking perſons hallooed, which was ſoon ſilenced, by the populace crying out, "no hired mob."

The perſons who huzza'd yeſterday by the ſide of the ſtate-coach, were ſuppoſed to have been hired; they were about 50 in number, ſhabbily dreſſed, with their hats marked with different coloured threads; after the buſineſs was over, they repaired to a public houſe, in the neighbourhood of Charing-croſs, and received a handſome gratuity, for the tranſactions and vociferations of the day.

It is a certain fact, that early yeſterday morning, ſeveral miniſterial agents went to Spitalfields, and hired above 600 weavers, and others, at Half a Crown each, to huzza a Great Perſonage yeſterday in St. James's Park.

It is ſaid that Sir Edward Hawke will be created a Peer at the ſame time Sir Jeffery Amherſt is.

A few days ſince, a noble Lord was married to a Lady, whoſe ages together do not make thirty-one.

We learn from Madrid, that his Catholic Majeſty is determined to have a fleet of obſervation in the Mediterranean, as long as the Ruſſians remain in thoſe ſeas; for which purpoſe he has ſent orders to Carthagena, to get ready for ſailing all the ſhips of war which are in that port, and to finiſh thoſe which are upon the ſtocks with the greateſt expedition.

On the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver being brought to the Tower Gate, by the proper officer of that Fortreſs, they were received with the greateſt acclamations. Twenty-one pieces of cannon were fired by the Artillery Company on Tower Hill, when the proceſſion began, which was about half an hour paſt three, nearly as follows: The Artillery Company, with muſic playing, drums beating, and colours flying. The City Marſhal on horſeback, followed by the Lord Mayor's houſhold, &c. two and two. In carriages, the Sheriffs. Several of the Aldermen in their ſcarlet gowns. The Committee of the Common Council for conducting the buſineſs of the Lord Mayor, &c. The ſtate coach, with the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, in their ſcarlet gowns. A great number of the Common Council in their mazarine gowns.

Tower Hill, and all the ſtreets, from the Tower to the Manſion-houſe, were covered with reſpectable citizens, who ſtrove to outvie each other in plaudits.

When the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver got out of the ſtate coach at the Manſion-houſe ſteps, the Committee, who had alighted and gone in at a private door, met them, and conducted them into the Houſe, amidſt the loudeſt acclamations of the people.

The bells upon this occaſion rang throughout London, and a general joy prevailed; every teſtimony that could be given of univerſal approbation of the noble and ſpirited conduct of the two Magiſtrates, was forcibly expreſſed. At night the names of *Croſby* and *Oliver* re-echoed through every ſtreet. Every demonſtration of joy was more univerſal than ever remembered in the metropolis. The city was laſt night grandly illuminated.

The Horſe Guards were under arms all laſt night.

A perſon of reſpectable character affirms to us, that he ſaw a mob paid a ſhilling a piece yeſterday at the Palace Gates, to attend the ſtate coach with acclamations, &c. to and from the Parliament-Houſe.

We hear, that as ſoon as news was carried to Hayes, that the Earl of Chatham had carried his cauſe in the Houſe of Lords, every houſe was illuminated, &c.

The King of Portugal publiſhed an edict the 28th of March, ſtrictly prohibiting the importation of linen or woollen manufactures from France and Holland, and permitting the importation thereof from England or Ireland duty free.

They write from Madrid, that the Governor of Hiſpaniola is diſgraced by his Court, and recalled, in order to go into exile.

May 10. Yeſterday morning the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor had a grand Levee of the Nobility, Gentry, Common-Council, &c. at the Manſion-Houſe, to congratulate him on his releaſe from confinement.

To the Officers of the Third Regiment of Guards on Duty at the Tower.

GENTLEMEN,

"Had not ſlander been buſy, I ſhould have contented myſelf with a perſonal acknowledgment; but after the illiberal abuſe which has been caſt upon you moſt unjuſtly, I cannot be ſatisfied without returning you thus publicly my thanks for the great civility and politeneſs with which I have been treated by every one of you during my impriſonment in the Tower. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

RICHARD OLIVER."

Certain advice is received from the Hague, that a loan of five millions was juſt negociated there for the Emperor of Germany, at 5 l. per cent.

A great Perſonage, when he was told of the Reverſal of the Decree in Favour of Lord Chatham, obſerved, that it reflected Honour on Lord Camden, to have his Decree confirmed by the unanimous Voice of the Judges.

No greater Proof can be given of the high Reſpect the Conduct of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver is univerſally thought to merit, than that every Ward in London have addreſſed and thanked them, every County in the Kingdom is filled with Admiration, and every good and honeſt Individual adores and approves their Behaviour; on the contrary, Contempt, Abhorrence, and general Deteſtation, attend on their Perſecutors, who, ſetting Law, Juſtice, and Morality, at Defiance, have, with gigantic Steps, waded through a Sea of Infamy and Violence.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that when he ſaw the ſincere unbought Acclamations of the People on Wedneſday from the Tower to the Manſion-Houſe, and compared them with thoſe of the purchaſed Shouts at the other End of the Town, he was ſhocked to reflect, that the Miniſtry were reduced to the ſhameful Expedient of hiring a deſpicable Sett of Wretches to huzza a Great Perſonage, whom, but for their iniquitous Proceedings, every true Engliſhman would bleſs as he paſſed along.

At this Time ſeveral Ships of War are paying off, yet no Reduction is made in thoſe Taxes which were levied for the Purpoſe of defraying the Extra-expences of the Marine.

As the Warrant of the Speaker is invalidated at the Expiration of a Seſſion, it ſeems alone a full Proof of the Illegality of ſuch Warrant.

We hear from good Authority, that his M-----y wiſhes to have Lord Camden with Government, as he is now well aſſured the Loſs of that great and good Man has been ſeverely felt, not only in the Law Department, but likewiſe in the Cabinet.

May 11. We hear that the Miniſtry have held a conſultation with a great lawyer, on the boldneſs of Lord Chatham's motion for a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament.

The accounts lately in the papers that the Premier would ſhortly reſign, is premature; as he declared publicly the other day, that he would maintain his poſt, if he loſt his life.

The city of Dublin, we hear, are preparing a moſt magnificent preſent for the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver, and is further determined to preſerve the memory of their exemplary conduct, in erecting an obeliſk in one of their beſt ſtreets, with an inſcription that ſhall animate future generations to diſplay the ſame ſpirit in the glorious cauſe of liberty.

A correſpondent ſays, he was in the Park on Wedneſday laſt, when the King was going to the Houſe of Lords, and was ſhocked to ſee his Majeſty's coach ſurrounded by a hired mob; and thinks, if they were aſſembled by order of any Miniſter, ſuch Miniſter ought, for ſuch a proſtitution of the public money, to feel the public reſentment. His Majeſty is too well loved by his ſubjects to require, when he goes abroad, to be ſurrounded by mercenaries like the Grand Signor.

L--- S------k it is ſaid, is to be taken into the Buckingham-houſe Council, during Lord H----x's abſence for the recovery of his health.

May 13. The lateſt advices from Conſtantinople inform us, that a formidable inſurrection is broke out among the Tartars, north of the Black Sea. This news has thrown the Divan at Conſtantinople into the utmoſt conſternation.

May 17. The Turkiſh army broke up their camp, and quitted the environs of Adrianople about the end of March, and are gone for Siliſtria; they have double the number of cannon with them they had in the laſt campaign.

A letter from Conſtantinople mentions that great jealouſies and animoſities continue to prevail in the Imperial Divan.

Letters from Oporto by the laſt mail bring advice, that an edict is iſſued, importing, that if any perſon preſumes even ſo much as to mention the King and Miniſtry, they ſhall be baniſhed from Portugal for ever.

Certain advice is received of the Spaniſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean being increaſed to eight ſail of the line, and four frigates, which are cruizing between the Iſland of Corſica and Cape of Venice.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, May 15.

"It is expected the Panther, Commodore Byron, with the ſhips under his command, will ſail this afternoon for Newfoundland."

In the courſe of laſt Seſſions his Majeſty went five times to the Houſe of Peers; beſides Bills that were ſigned by Commiſſion, the royal aſſent was given to 204 Public and Private Bills, amongſt which were a greater number of Road and Incloſure Bills, than ever was known in one Seſſions.

[*For new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

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The satisfaction I have obtained from his Catholic Majesty for the injury I had received, together with the proofs which the Courts of France and Spain have given me, by laying aside their armaments, of their sincere disposition to preserve the general tranquility of Europe, have enabled me to reduce my forces by sea and land. The zeal with which you have exerted yourselves, upon the apprehension of a rupture with Spain, must convince the world of your affectionate attachment to me, and of your constant regard for the true interests of your country. On that support I shall always rely for the defence of my honour, and for the security of the rights of my people.

With regard to the troubles which still agitate some parts of the continent, my endeavours have never been wanting to bring them to an end; and in those endeavours, you may be assured, I shall persevere.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It was with real concern that I found myself called upon, by the situation of public affairs, to ask of my faithful Commons more than ordinary supplies for the service of the current year; and I cannot sufficiently thank you for the unanimity, cheerfulness, and public spirit, with which they have been granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

While we acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence in preserving us from those calamities with which some parts of Europe have been afflicted, let me exhort you to employ your best endeavours, in your several stations and countries, to render the national happiness compleat, by discouraging and suppressing all groundless suspicions and domestic disturbances. I have no other object, and I can have no other interest, than to reign in the hearts of a free and happy people: And it is my earnest wish, that my subjects may not be prevented, by any mistakes, or animosities amongst themselves, from enjoying, in the fullest extent, the blessings of a mild and legal Government. The support of our excellent constitution is our common duty and interest: By that standard I would wish my people to try all public principles and professions, and to look upon those, as their most dangerous enemies, who, under any pretence whatsoever, would persuade them to violate those laws, and undermine that authority, which the constitution has provided for the purpose of preserving the general liberty and happiness."

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My LORDS,

IT is not many years since this nation was the envy and terror of its neighbours. Alone and unassisted it seemed to ballance the half of Europe. Nor was the aspect of its affairs abroad more flattering than at home. Concord and unanimity prevailed throughout the whole extent of the British empire. Whatever heats and animosities might subsist between the grandees, the body of the people was satisfied. No complaints, no murmurs were heard. No petitions, much less remonstrances, for redress of grievances, were carried up to the Throne; nor were hired mobs necessary to keep the Sovereign in countenance by their ve--l shouts. Nothing was heard on every side but one general burst of acclamation and joy. But how is the prospect darkened! How are the mighty fallen! On public days the royal ears are saluted with hisses and hoots; and he sees libels against his person and government written with impunity; juries solemnly acquitting the publishers. What greater mortification can befal a Monarch! Yet this sacrifice he makes to his M-------s. To their false steps, not to his own, he owes his disgrace. By their intrigues the last inglorious peace, the origin of our evils, was effected, and approved by P--------t, though it was loudly condemned by the nation. By their intrigues the last shameful convention received the same sanction. Were this sacrifice of our honour and interest abroad compensated by the wisdom of our domestic government, it would be some comfort. But the fact is, that Great-Britain, Ireland, and America, are equally dissatisfied, and have reason to be dissatisfied with the M------y. The impolitic taxes laid upon America, and the system of violence there adopted, have unfortunately soured the minds of the people, and rendered them disaffected to the present Parliament, if not to the King. Ireland has various reasons to complain. An enumeration of them would be tedious. You may judge of their number and magnitude by the present flame. The measures taken to carry the Middlesex election in favour of the C---t, the decision of that election, the murders in St. George's-fields, the refusal of the C------s to enquire into these murders, and into the conduct of those who advised his M-----y to bestow thanks and rewards upon the persons immediately concerned; the payment of the immense debt contracted by the C---n, without inspecting any account; all these circumstances had justly alarmed the nation, and made them uncommonly attentive to the operations of Pa-------nt. Hence the publication of the parliamentary debates. And where was the injury, if the members acted upon honest principles? For a public assembly to be afraid of having their deliberations published, is monstrous, and speaks for itself. No mortal can construe such a procedure to their advantage: It, and the practice of locking the doors, are sufficient to open the eyes of the blind; they must see that all is not well within. Not satisfied, however, with shutting their doors, the Co---ns would overturn the liberty of the press. The printers had spirit, and resisted. The ir------ed Co---ns exerted their privilege above the laws of the land, and their servants acted illegally in the execution of their illegal orders. The Magistrates of London undertook the cause of the printers, and the protection of the laws, and of the City's franchises. The Co---ns still proceed with the same outrageous violence. They called upon the Magistrates to justify their conduct, and would not suffer them to be heard by counsel. These men, who had allowed the prostitute electors of Shoreham counsel to defend a bargain to sell their borough by auction, would not grant the same indulgence to the Lord Mayor of London, pleading for the laws of England, and the conscientious discharge of their duty. Accordingly they committed him to the Tower, for not violating his oath. The most sacred obligation of morality and religion they voted criminal, when it happened to stand in competition with their assumed privileges.---Their next step was the act of a mob, and not of a Parliament.---I mean the recognizance entered at Guildhall. We have heard of such violence committed by the French King; and it seems much better calculated for the latitude of Paris than of London.

The people of this kingdom will never submit to this barefaced ty----y. They must see that it is time to rouse, when their own creatures dare to assume a power of stopping prosecutions by their vote, and consequently of resolving the law of the land into their will and pleasure. The imprudence, and indeed the absolute madness of these measures, demonstrate that they are not the result of that Assembly's calm, unbiassed deliberations, but the dictates of weak uninformed ministers, influenced by those who mislead the Sovereign. It is impossible that a grave, and once venerable body of men, if left to itself, should have converted government into a scuffle with a single individual. Were the Co---ns not absolute slaves to the man who holds the golden keys of the Treasury, they could never have rendered the very name of Parliament ridiculous, by carrying on a constant war against Mr. Wilkes. To them it is entirely owing that he is become a person of consequence in the State. They first made him Representative for Middlesex, and then Alderman of London. Now they seem determined to make him Sheriff, and, in due course, Lord Mayor. When he set their authority at defiance, in the case of the printers, they repeatedly declared him amenable to their jurisdiction, and actually served him with more than one order to attend. Upon being found refractory, they shamefully gave up the point; after punishing the Chief Magistrate of the City, they suffered him to escape with impunity, and, in the face of the world, acknowledged him to be their Lord and Master.

Matters being thus circumstanced, the Co---ns being both odious and contemptible, there remains but one possible remedy for the evil. In order to save the name and institution of Pa-------nt from ruin, the Co---ns must, according to the earnest request of a majority of the electors of England, and the wish of almost all the nation, be di----ed. This step may restore good humour and tranquility on the one hand, and good government on the other. Not that I imagine this act alone sufficient. No; I have no such sanguine expectation; I suspect it will prove but a temporary and partial remedy. The influence of the C---n is become so enormous, that some stronger bulwark must be erected for the defence of the constitution. The act for constituting septennial Parliaments must be repealed. Formerly the inconveniences attending short Parliaments had great weight with me; but now we are not debating upon a question of convenience: Our all is at stake: Our whole constitution is giving way; and therefore, with the most deliberate and solemn conviction, I declare myself a convert to triennial Parliaments. Influenced by all these considerations, I move your Lordships to address his Majesty to di---ve the present Pa-------nt, as soon as the business of the sessions is concluded."

Leghorn, May 1. *Foreign ships arrive here every day with stores and ammunition for the Russian fleet.*

Venice, April 27. *They write from Constantinople, that the new Ottoman fleet has not yet passed the Dardanelles.*

Hamburgh, May 14. *We have here received advice, that the Prussian troops have already taken possession of Gustynin, and several other cities in Great Poland. The Confederates open all letters, and seal them again, writing upon the back, in German, "opened by the Confederates."*

LONDON, May 9.

On account of the uncertainty of his Majesty's going to the House yesterday, there were but few attendants; and a few mean looking persons hallooed, which was soon silenced, by the populace crying out, "no hired mob."

The persons who huzza'd yesterday by the side of the state-coach, were supposed to have been hired; they were about 50 in number, shabbily dressed, with their hats marked with different coloured threads; after the business was over, they repaired to a public house, in the neighbourhood of Charing-cross, and received a handsome gratuity, for the transactions and vociferations of the day.

It is a certain fact, that early yesterday morning, several ministerial agents went to Spitalfields, and hired above 600 weavers, and others, at Half a Crown each, to huzza a Great Personage yesterday in St. James's Park.

It is said that Sir Edward Hawke will be created a Peer at the same time Sir Jeffery Amherst is.

A few days since, a noble Lord was married to a Lady, whose ages together do not make thirty-one.

We learn from Madrid, that his Catholic Majesty is determined to have a fleet of observation in the Mediterranean, as long as the Russians remain in those seas; for which purpose he has sent orders to Carthagena, to get ready for sailing all the ships of war which are in that port, and to finish those which are upon the stocks with the greatest expedition.

On the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver being brought to the Tower Gate, by the proper officer of that Fortress, they were received with the greatest acclamations. Twenty-one pieces of cannon were fired by the Artillery Company on Tower Hill, when the procession began, which was about half an hour past three, nearly as follows: The Artillery Company, with music playing, drums beating, and colours flying. The City Marshal on horseback, followed by the Lord Mayor's household, &c. two and two. In carriages, the Sheriffs. Several of the Aldermen in their scarlet gowns. The Committee of the Common Council for conducting the business of the Lord Mayor, &c. The state coach, with the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, in their scarlet gowns. A great number of the Common Council in their mazarine gowns.

Tower Hill, and all the streets, from the Tower to the Mansion-house, were covered with respectable citizens, who strove to outvie each other in plaudits.

When the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver got out of the state coach at the Mansion-house steps, the Committee, who had alighted and gone in at a private door, met them, and conducted them into the House, amidst the loudest acclamations of the people.

The bells upon this occasion rang throughout London, and a general joy prevailed; every testimony that could be given of universal approbation of the noble and spirited conduct of the two Magistrates, was forcibly expressed. At night the names of *Crosby* and *Oliver* re-echoed through every street. Every demonstration of joy was more universal than ever remembered in the metropolis. The city was last night grandly illuminated.

The Horse Guards were under arms all last night.

A person of respectable character affirms to us, that he saw a mob paid a shilling a piece yesterday at the Palace Gates, to attend the state coach with acclamations, &c. to and from the Parliament-House.

We hear, that as soon as news was carried to Hayes, that the Earl of Chatham had carried his cause in the House of Lords, every house was illuminated, &c.

The King of Portugal published an edict the 28th of March, strictly prohibiting the importation of linen or woollen manufactures from France and Holland, and permitting the importation thereof from England or Ireland duty free.

They write from Madrid, that the Governor of Hispaniola is disgraced by his Court, and recalled, in order to go into exile.

May 10. Yesterday morning the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor had a grand Levee of the Nobility, Gentry, Common-Council, &c. at the Mansion-House, to congratulate him on his release from confinement.

To the Officers of the Third Regiment of Guards on Duty at the Tower.

GENTLEMEN,

"Had not slander been busy, I should have contented myself with a personal acknowledgment; but after the illiberal abuse which has been cast upon you most unjustly, I cannot be satisfied without returning you thus publicly my thanks for the great civility and politeness with which I have been treated by every one of you during my imprisonment in the Tower. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

RICHARD OLIVER."

Certain advice is received from the Hague, that a loan of five millions was just negociated there for the Emperor of Germany, at 5 l. per cent.

A great Personage, when he was told of the Reversal of the Decree in Favour of Lord Chatham, observed, that it reflected Honour on Lord Camden, to have his Decree confirmed by the unanimous Voice of the Judges.

No greater Proof can be given of the high Respect the Conduct of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver is universally thought to merit, than that every Ward in London have addressed and thanked them, every County in the Kingdom is filled with Admiration, and every good and honest Individual adores and approves their Behaviour; on the contrary, Contempt, Abhorrence, and general Detestation, attend on their Persecutors, who, setting Law, Justice, and Morality, at Defiance, have, with gigantic Steps, waded through a Sea of Infamy and Violence.

A Correspondent observes, that when he saw the sincere unbought Acclamations of the People on Wednesday from the Tower to the Mansion-House, and compared them with those of the purchased Shouts at the other End of the Town, he was shocked to reflect, that the Ministry were reduced to the shameful Expedient of hiring a despicable Sett of Wretches to huzza a Great Personage, whom, but for their iniquitous Proceedings, every true Englishman would bless as he passed along.

At this Time several Ships of War are paying off, yet no Reduction is made in those Taxes which were levied for the Purpose of defraying the Extra-expences of the Marine.

As the Warrant of the Speaker is invalidated at the Expiration of a Session, it seems alone a full Proof of the Illegality of such Warrant.

We hear from good Authority, that his M-----y wishes to have Lord Camden with Government, as he is now well assured the Loss of that great and good Man has been severely felt, not only in the Law Department, but likewise in the Cabinet.

May 11. We hear that the Ministry have held a consultation with a great lawyer, on the boldness of Lord Chatham's motion for a dissolution of the present Parliament.

The accounts lately in the papers that the Premier would shortly resign, is premature; as he declared publicly the other day, that he would maintain his post, if he lost his life.

The city of Dublin, we hear, are preparing a most magnificent present for the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver, and is further determined to preserve the memory of their exemplary conduct, in erecting an obelisk in one of their best streets, with an inscription that shall animate future generations to display the same spirit in the glorious cause of liberty.

A correspondent says, he was in the Park on Wednesday last, when the King was going to the House of Lords, and was shocked to see his Majesty's coach surrounded by a hired mob; and thinks, if they were assembled by order of any Minister, such Minister ought, for such a prostitution of the public money, to feel the public resentment. His Majesty is too well loved by his subjects to require, when he goes abroad, to be surrounded by mercenaries like the Grand Signor.

L--- S-----k it is said, is to be taken into the Buckingham-house Council, during Lord H---x's absence for the recovery of his health.

May 13. The latest advices from Constantinople inform us, that a formidable insurrection is broke out among the Tartars, north of the Black Sea. This news has thrown the Divan at Constantinople into the utmost consternation.

May 17. The Turkish army broke up their camp, and quitted the environs of Adrianople about the end of March, and are gone for Silistria; they have double the number of cannon with them they had in the last campaign.

A letter from Constantinople mentions that great jealousies and animosities continue to prevail in the Imperial Divan.

Letters from Oporto by the last mail bring advice, that an edict is issued, importing, that if any person presumes even so much as to mention the King and Ministry, they shall be banished from Portugal for ever.

Certain advice is received of the Spanish squadron in the Mediterranean being increased to eight sail of the line, and four frigates, which are cruizing between the Island of Corfica and Cape of Venice.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, May 15.

"It is expected the Panther, Commodore Byron, with the ships under his command, will sail this afternoon for Newfoundland."

In the course of last Sessions his Majesty went five times to the House of Peers; besides Bills that were signed by Commission, the royal assent was given to 204 Public and Private Bills, amongst which were a greater number of Road and Inclosure Bills, than ever was known in one Sessions.

[*For new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *see the fourth Page.*]

May 21. They write from Rotterdam, that the French King had ſent agents there to negotiate a great loan on good ſecurity; but the propoſal was univerſally rejected by the cautious merchants of that city.

It is ſaid that a Commiſſion is preparing to paſs the Great Seal for appointing a new Board of Trade and Plantations, at which it is ſaid the Earl of Eſſex will preſide.

The two Spaniſh frigates, le Levrier, and l'Audacieux, commanded by the Sieur Barcelo, are diſpatched to cruize off the entrance of the Archipelago, to obſerve the motions of the Ruſſian fleet.

The following promotions are now ſaid to be determined on, viz.

The Earl of Pembroke to be Ambaſſador to the Court of France.

The Earl of Harcourt Secretary of State.

And Lord Rochford Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Townſhend, for whom the Maſter Generalſhip of the Ordnance is reſerved.

There is actually a negociation now on foot between the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid, for ceding the iſland of Corſica to the latter.

The Secretary to the Count de Guerchy, late Ambaſſador at this Court from France, is now in the Baſtile in Paris; and ſome people pretend to ſay, that the Chevalier D'Eon is now actually in the ſame place.

May 23. All the Greeks in the neighbourhood of Argentum, in the night of the 4th ult. revolted to the Ruſſian fleet lying near the Dardanelles.

They write from Vienna, that the intentions of that Court ſtill remain a profound ſecret; in the mean time the Emperor's troops are compleating their manœuvres and exerciſe with the utmoſt indefatigable induſtry, and the Emperor attends in the field every day.

The Levant and Mediterranean at this time ſwarm with pirates, who, taking advantage of the confuſion in thoſe quarters, commit the greateſt depredations.

His Daniſh Majeſty is fitting out three ſhips of the line of 60 guns each, two frigates of 20 guns each, and a bomb-veſſel, to follow his firſt fleet to Algiers.

It is ſaid that advice is received of the Spaniſh ſquadron in the Archipelago having acted offenſively againſt the Ruſſian fleet, and that notice thereof has been diſpatched to the Court of Petersburgh.

Four men of war, from 60 to 70 guns each, ſailed from Ferrol up the Mediterranean the 12th inſtant, as ſuppoſed deſtined to join the Spaniſh ſquadron.

The Dutch have now building at Fluſhing, Amſterdam, and other ports, above 20 ſhips of the line, ſome of which are nearly finiſhed.

The head-dreſſes of the ladies in the year 1771, is ſo enormouſly high, that a plan is ſaid to be in agitation to raiſe the roofs of the hackney coaches, to prevent the ladies being incumbered in riding.

We hear it has been intimated to all the foreign Miniſters, that as both Houſes of Parliament have reſigned the privilege of protecting their ſervants in caſes of debt, their Excellencies are no longer to expect that indulgence for their domeſtics; but that every individual of their train, Secretary and all, muſt, for the future, be open to the juſt demands of their creditors.

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax will ſoon reſign as Secretary of State, on account of his ill ſtate of health.

We hear that General Conway, attended by ſeveral gentlemen of the Ordnance, and two Crown Engineers, will ſet out to ſurvey the caſtles and fortifications in Great-Britain, the beginning of next month.

Preliminaries are ſaid to have been ſigned between the Turks and Ruſſians, under the mediation of the courts of Vienna and Berlin.

This day the Committee of the Common Council met, in order to conſider what inſtructions ſhall be given for carrying on the proſecution againſt the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, for impriſoning the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver.

May 25. *Yeſterday morning at 7 o'clock, the Earl of Bute arrived at his houſe in South-Audley-ſtreet, from abroad.*

This morning ſeveral of the Nobility and Gentry viſited the Earl of Bute, at his Lordſhip's houſe in South-Audley-ſtreet, to congratulate him on his arrival in England.

The frequent viſits of the Princeſs Amelia to the Earl Temples's at Stowe, we hear gives much umbrage to a Great Lady in Pall-Mall, as her H-----ſs is ſuppoſed to be a friend to the preſent Minority.

We hear that a Great Perſonage has earneſtly ſignified a deſire, that an immediate enquiry be made into the cauſe of the preſent moſt exorbitant price of proviſions, and to ſeverely puniſh thoſe who ſhall be found to have occaſioned this artificial famine.

They adviſe from Algiers, that a treaty of peace is upon the point of being concluded between the Dey and the King of Denmark, the uſual preſents being daily expected there from Gibraltar.

Orders are ſent to Gibraltar and Minorca, for all the tranſports which had lately been engaged there for the ſervice of government, to be diſcharged.

It is ſaid Lord Sandwich, and the other Commiſſioners, during their preſent ſurvey of the dock-yards, have received ſome information highly intereſting to the nation.

We are told, but upon what foundation we do not pretend to ſay, that in order to bring the affair of the Middleſex Election again forward, Mr. Wilkes entertains a deſign of commencing a civil action againſt the Poſt-office, for charging his letters contrary to the privileges of parliament. Every poſtage he pays is an actual proof of damages; and though it is no way likely that he ſhould recover a ſingle ſix-pence, ſtill it is very certain that a meaſure of this nature will not a little harraſs his old friends the admi-----ation.

Yeſterday morning a great houſe in the city ſtopped payment.

By the EARL OF HALIFAX PACKET, *Captain* BOLDERSON, *arrived at* New-York *from* Falmouth, *in 6 Weeks and 3 Days Paſſage, we have the following Advices,* viz.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

NOT only Giurgewo, but alſo the city of Sinope, ſituated on the Black Sea, in Natolia, is taken by the Ruſſians, and three men of war upon the ſtocks were burnt. The Iſland of Chios, having refuſed to pay a contribution of a hundred thouſand piaſters, has been taken by the Ruſſians, in ſpite of all the efforts of the Pacha of the Dardanelles, and the Captain Pacha. Three Algerine chebecks were burnt, and the other ſhips ſent to its aſſiſtance were diſperſed.

Modena, April 26. They write from Germany, that the Court of Saxony has concluded a treaty of neutrality, for twenty years, with that of Berlin, under the guarantee of Ruſſia. This treaty is ſaid to have been ſigned the 25th of March.

Leghorn, May 7. Yeſterday came into this port two Engliſh ſhips from Tunis. Their Captains report, that on the 17th of laſt month two men of war, a large chebeck, three gallies, a tender, and two tranſports, all Tuniſians, ſailed from that place, deſtined to reinforce the Ottoman ſquadron.

Soldau, April 30. Marſhal Sawa, who has rendered himſelf famous by all ſorts of depredations, is at length totally defeated, with 2000 Confederates, whom he commanded. This action, which happened on the 26th inſtant, near Schrenſky, two miles from hence, coſt the Ruſſians, headed by Major Salomon, very few men. All the Confederates, except ſome who ſaved themſelves by flight, were either killed or made priſoners. Among the latter is Marſhal Sawa, who is dangerouſly wounded, and ſeveral other Officers.

Poland, April 30. We are aſſured, that the Biſhop of Kiow, one of the priſoners of ſtate in Ruſſia, has written to one of his friends at Warſaw, a letter, dated March 6, in which he gives him hopes that he ſhall ſoon return into his own country. From this, many perſons flatter themſelves that tranquility will ſoon be reſtored.

Cairo, March 13. Egypt, from whence troops uſed to be drawn for the uſe of the Grand Signior, is now drained both of men and money; this city, in particular, is in a moſt diſtreſſed ſtate.

Warſaw, April 20. According to an exact liſt, the plague has carried off, in this kingdom, 245,000 perſons, and happily has now ceaſed.

Vienna, May 15. For ſome months paſt, Prince Gallitzin, Ambaſſador from Ruſſia, has made known to our Court the double deſire the Empreſs of Ruſſia had, that their Imperial Majeſties would employ their good offices, 1ſt, That the Ruſſian Reſident ſhould be ſet at liberty, after being conducted to the Ruſſian frontiers; and, ſecondly, That the mediation demanded by the Porte, "that the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, ſetting aſide all the formality of an open mediation, ſhould uſe their good offices jointly to bring about a juſt and equitable peace." Their Imperial Majeſties, in conſequence of the above deſire, have ſent the neceſſary inſtructions to their Reſident at Conſtantinople; and we are informed he has ſo far ſucceeded, that the Porte has conſented to M. Obreſkow's being conducted to the frontiers with all the honours due to his rank, and we have the greateſt reaſon to believe he is on his way: And as to the ſecond point, the Porte has given its full conſent to it.

Conſtantinople, April 17. The Miniſters of Vienna and Berlin have continual conferences with thoſe of the Porte. As the above Courts employ their mediation to re-eſtabliſh peace between the Porte and Ruſſia, we no longer doubt but that this Empire will ſoon be delivered from the miſery into which the preſent war hath plunged it. It is certain that in conſequence of the declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, that ſhe would hearken to no propoſals of peace till M. Obreſkow, her Reſident, ſhould be ſet at liberty, the Grand Signior hath already acquieſced to that condition, and hath ſent orders to the camp of the Grand Vizir, where that Miniſter is detained Priſoner, to releaſe him and his retinue. His children, who have been in this capital ſome time paſt, have obtained permiſſion to join their father, and return to Ruſſia.

We are aſſured, that the preliminary articles of the peace between the two belligerent powers are ſigned; that the Porte hath entirely placed its intereſts in this matter in the hands of his Pruſſian Majeſty; and that Ruſſia will approve of whatever ſhall be done for her by the Court of Vienna. God grant that this good news may be confirmed. In the mean time, the preparations for war are continued with the ſame activity as before.

Vienna, May 16. A report is circulated here, that by the mediation of this court and that of Berlin, there will ſoon be a ſuſpenſion of arms, and that preliminary articles of peace are already agreed on between the Porte and Ruſſia.

Madrid, May 3. Advices from Cadiz confirm, that the Engliſh have been diſlodged from St. David's Iſle by the Spaniards, which makes us apprehend new troubles between the two nations.

Warſaw, May 15. The Confederates are now actually on their march towards Cracow. Their intention is to proceed to a new election there; but we are aſſured that the patriotic party and the Ruſſians, will not permit them to carry matters to ſuch an exceſs of raſhneſs; in conſequence of which three Ruſſian regiments, as alſo Colonel Drewitz, and Major Suwarow, at the head of their reſpective corps, have already received orders to march againſt them. M. de Saldern, Ambaſſador from Ruſſia, is every day in conference with the King.

Vienna, May 22. The reports of war ſeem to be entirely diſſipated; and the news of peace ſucceeds them; but we cannot yet ſay on what foundation.

Portſmouth, May 30. We hear that ſeveral of the guard-ſhips at this and other ports, are ordered to be got ready for ſea immediately. It is ſaid they are to cruize for ſix weeks, as a fleet of obſervation in the Bay of Biſcay; and this morning in conſequence they began to make preparations.

LONDON.

May 18. It is ſaid the offending Printers lately preſented an Addreſs of Thanks to the Lord Mayor, for his generous behaviour towards them; and that he made the following anſwer: "That it was not them, but the laws of the land, and rights of the city, that were the objects that prompted him to do his duty in the caſe with which they were connected; therefore, what they termed generous, he deſired might be conſidered as an indiſpenſable act incumbent upon him, which, as an Engliſhman, and an honeſt man, he could not avoid executing."

The Terre de la Cote, a Spaniſh Regiſter-ſhip, from the Manillas, is loſt on the coaſt of Chili, in America, and all her crew and cargoe, valued at 1,259,000 dollars, are loſt.

Yeſterday a commiſſion paſſed the ſeal, appointing William Leyborne, Eſq; Captain-General and Governor of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago, and all the other iſlands and territories adjacent thereto.

They write from Peterſburgh, that notwithſtanding the reports of an approaching peace, the greateſt warlike preparations are making all over the Empire, both by ſea and land, as if her Imperial Majeſty had other enemies to guard againſt, beſides the Grand Signior.

May 21. A letter from Paris mentions, that the ſeveral accounts publiſhed in the foreign prints, reſpecting the fitting out ſhips of war in the capital ſea-ports of France, are void of all foundation.

May 23. It is reported, that preliminaries are ſigned between the Turks and Ruſſians, under the mediation of the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. The terms are ſaid to be as follows:---M. Obreſkow reſtored to liberty.---The Crimea ceded to Ruſſia, with the free navigation of the Black Sea.---Two iſlands in the Archipelago, with free paſſage through the Boſphorus and Propontis.---Bender and Moldavia to revert to the Porte.---Walachia, and the Turkiſh part of Tranſylvania, with Belgrade, ceded to Auſtria.---Poland to be divided into four parts.---Poliſh Pruſſia and Dantzick to the King of Pruſſia.---The country on the frontiers of Hungary to Auſtria.---Poliſh Ukraine to Ruſſia.---The great Duchy of Lithuania, and the reſt of Poland, to be erected into an independent Monarchy; but whether for the preſent Poſſeſſor of the throne, or ſome more fortunate Prince, has not yet tranſpired.

The treaſonable letter ſaid to be ſent to the Lord Mayor, is ſuppoſed to have come from a miniſterial hand, to try if his Lordſhip could be drawn into a premunire by not diſcloſing it.

According to letters from Leghorn, the Ruſſians have for ſome time been employed in erecting fortifications on the Iſland of Scio, in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid, that many political negotiations on the continent are now carrying on, in which our Court has no concern, nor has it been informed of the nature of them.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that three Salletine men of war, and three Corſairs of Tunis, had lately been taken by part of the Ruſſian ſquadron.

It is reported that Lord Camden will ſoon be appointed to one of the higheſt offices in the State.

May 25. Yeſterday William Baker, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs of this City, &c. was married at Spring-Garden Chapel, to Miſs Juliana Penn, daughter of THOMAS PENN, Eſq; one of the Proprietaries of Pennſylvania.

The Pennſylvania packet, Le Cock, from Philadelphia to Dunkirk, was run on ſhore on the 17th inſtant, entering the harbour of Dunkirk; the cargo will be ſaved.

May 28. The Public is favoured with the following intelligence by his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, April 20.

"A meſſenger from the firſt army brought here juſt now the advice of a new advantage on the 24th of laſt month. General Major Weiſmann paſſed the Danube near Tulozi with 800 grenadiers, in order to cover the attack General Potemkin was to make at the ſame time upon the fortreſs Torno, on this ſide of the river. Though Tulozi was defended by 3000 men, and ſeveral batteries, General Weiſmann attacked it, drove out the garriſon, took ſeveral priſoners, nailed up all the cannon of the town which he could not take with him, and purſued the enemy five werſts from the town. The Grand Vizir being encamped at the diſtance of twenty-five or thirty wreſts from thence, detached a body of troops on board ſeven large ſhips, to deſtroy thoſe veſſels, which had ſerved to tranſport our troops over the river; but ours deſcried afar off this flotilla, attacked this ſuccour alſo, which they perceived to be without cannon, and ſeized ſix of them; after which, as our intention has been only to make a diverſion to the Turks in that part, Gen. Weiſmann repaſſed the Danube ſafely, with his detachment, at Iſmael, his firſt poſt."

The Corrigidores, a Dutch man of war from St. Euſtatia, was loſt off Cape Finiſterre, in the night of the 16th ult. and every ſoul on board periſhed.

By a private letter from Berlin, dated the 18th inſtant, we learn that every thing remained in that part of Germany in a ſtate of perfect tranquility, there not being the leaſt appearance of any change in his Pruſſian Majeſty's preſent pacific diſpoſitions.---The ſame letter adds, that there was now much talk there of a peace between Ruſſia and the Turks, but that it was ſtill greatly feared, that ſo deſirable an event would not take place without more Blood-ſhed.

They write from Berlin, that his Majeſty had been adviſed by his Phyſicians to uſe the cold bath for the cure of a nervous diſorder with which he had been afflicted for ſeveral months paſt.

May 30. *The preſent ſtate of Poland is truly deplorable, from their crops being deſtroyed, and the large contributions furniſhed to the army, the country is left without corn, and the miſerable inhabitants in a ſituation little ſhort of ſtarving.*

This day the new-married Lady of Mr. Sheriff Baker was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's. Mr. Baker was preſented yeſterday, which prevented him from attending the Lord Mayor that day to St. Paul's.

Yeſterday, at a feaſt held by the Drapers Company, of which Mr. Alderman Oliver is Maſter, it was reſolved unanimouſly to ſupport his election for Sheriff the year enſuing, and of ſuch other Gentlemen as ſhould be joined with him.

June 1. *An Evening Paper of laſt night poſitively aſſerts, that the terms of the treaty of peace, on the eve of being concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, under the mediation of the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, are theſe: Belgrade, and all the forts on the Danube, to its mouth, to be ceded to Auſtria as a barrier againſt the Turks. Bender ceded to the ſame power as a barrier againſt the Ruſſians. The intermediate countries between the Neiſter and Danube, to remain neutral, under their Princes and Waywodes. The Danube to bound the Turkiſh dominions in Europe. All the coaſt of the Black Sea, with its ports and harbours, comprehending thoſe of the Crimea----ceded to Ruſſia. The Crim Tartars to become nominally independent. The Ruſſians not to have the free navigation of the Boſphorus and Helleſpont, and to evacuate the Archipelago and its iſles. The throne of Poland to be declared vacant; and a free election permitted, by withdrawing of all foreign troops, which might over-awe the diet. The candidates for the Poliſh throne to be the Elector of Saxony, the preſent King, and an Arch-duke. Should the election not fall on the preſent King (which is generally believed it will not) he is to retain the title of King, to which will be annexed the Duchy of Penin. The King of Pruſſia to cede his part of Sileſia to Auſtria; and to receive Poliſh Pruſſia and Dantzick in lieu of it, guaranteed by Auſtria. The only obſtacle which retards the completion of the above treaty, is the neutrality of the countries between the Neiſter and Danube, which the Houſe of Auſtria wiſh to erect into a Sovereignty for a branch of their family.*

It is ſaid, that the Committee for the defence of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, who ſat on Thurſday laſt at the Manſion Houſe, have ordered proſecutions to be commenced againſt Sir F. N.

Some letters from the Hague mention that the States General have received ſome very important diſpatches from their Ambaſſadors at two powerful Courts, the contents of which had thrown them into great conſternation.

Letters from Vienna ſay, that the Emperor is employed for four hours at a time in his cabinet, and often paſſes the whole day there. Military preparations are going on every where there, however the time of the Emperor's departure for the army is not fixed.

Letters from the Continent ſay, that there is not the leaſt probability that an accommodation between the Ruſſians and Turks will ſpeedily be brought about, as the Empreſs will not give up ſeveral points laid down as the baſis of a pacification, which the Porte looks upon as humiliating and diſhonourable.

June 4. France has at length effected the great ſtroke of politics ſhe has been long aiming at. The government is become bankrupt, and the whole ſcore of ſtate debts is rubbed out. All penſions, all annuities, are ſunk. All theſe important reſolutions have actually paſſed the grand council; and the public declaration of them is expected by the firſt poſt.

By private letters from Paris we learn, that the Court finds new, and almoſt inſurmountable difficulties, in their attempts to raiſe the new impoſts; and that the whole kingdom are upon the point of revolting; ſo that it is generally imagined that the King will at laſt be conſtrained *malgre lui* to recal the old Parliament.

It is ſaid, that Lord Hillſborough is to ſucceed Lord Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. And,

The Earl of Suffolk is to be Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the room of Lord Hillſborough.

The ſquadron under the command of Admiral Rodney was ſpoken with on the 28th ult. all well, by the Maryland Planter, Piper, from Virginia, in latitude 48 deg. 30 min. North.

They write from Liſbon, that the Engliſh Factory there has been reſtored to its former privileges. The woollen manufactures of France having been prohibited, the French Miniſter there lately preſented a memorial on the ſubject, to which he had not then received an anſwer from the Portugueſe Miniſtry.

The piratical State of Tunis has furniſhed ſix veſſels, carrying 139 guns, and 1260 men, for the ſervice of the Porte; three of them are Engliſh built, and were bought of Merchants in London. They are ſailed to oppoſe the entrance of the Ruſſian fleet into the Streight of the Dardanelles.

June 6. Yeſterday morning, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, her Majeſty was taken in labour, notice of which was immediately ſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Secretaries of State, and the Ladies of the Bed-chamber; and a little before 6 o'clock her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Prince. This happy event was announced to the Public by the ringing of bells, hoiſting of flags, and firing the Tower guns.

Her Majeſty and the young Prince were yeſterday in the afternoon as well as could be expected.

It is ſaid that a certain Great Perſonage is at length come to a reſolution to diſmiſs from his ſervice all ſuch of his ſervants as he finds are grown obnoxious to his people.

At a Court of Common Council held yeſterday, a report was read from the Committee appointed to conſider and aſſiſt the Lord Mayor, and Mr. Alderman Oliver, with the opinion of Counſel, whether their impriſonment by the Houſe of Commons could be tried by a legal courſe of law. The Counſel's opinions are, that it could not: However, a motion was made, that this be laid before the Common Hall on Midſummer-day next. The Counſel conſulted on this occaſion were Meſſrs. Glynn, Dunning, Mansfield, and the Common Serjeant.

It was reported yeſterday, that a new treaty of commerce is now upon the tapis between the Courts of Liſbon and London.

A conſiderable fall in the price of Port wines is ſoon expected, in conſequence of the new arrangement which has lately taken place with reſpect to the Britiſh Merchants at Liſbon and Oporto.

It is ſaid that ſome papers of a treaſonable import were dropped about St. James's Palace on Tueſday night.

June 8. The number of the Minority Noblemen and Gentlemen that honoured St. James's with their preſence on Tueſday, ſurpaſſed that of any other birth-day for theſe ſeven years.

Within theſe few days the Lord Chancellor, it is ſaid, has paid very frequent viſits to Lord Camden, both in town and at his ſeat in Kent; the latter Nobleman has alſo had ſeveral conferences with his Majeſty very lately.

Sir Edward Hawke is ſaid to have declined the acceptance of a peerage.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor received a Letter by the Penny Poſt, containing moſt audacious threats againſt a Great Perſonage, and againſt his Lordſhip, if ſomething be not immediately done to reduce the price of proviſions. His Lordſhip ſent the Letter to the Earl of Rochford for his inſpection, and to be laid before the Great Perſonage. It is written in a fair hand, and well ſpelt. It was put into the General Poſt Office, and conveyed from thence by the Penny Poſt.

Extract of a private Letter from Berlin, dated May 25.

"*The Ottoman Porte has thought proper to releaſe the Ruſſian Miniſter at Conſtantinople from the confinement, under which he has been*

kept ever since the rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte.---As the Empreſs of Ruſſia always poſitively refuſed to hearken to any propoſals of accommodation until her Miniſter was ſet at liberty, his having now obtained it, is conſidered as a prelude to a peace between theſe two powers.---The King of Pruſſia, having finiſhed his grand annual reviews here, ſet out from hence early this morning, to review and exerciſe his troops in Pomerania, and will return to Potzdam about the end of the month. I never ſaw that Prince in better health and ſpirits than he is at preſent. He has a moſt ſurpriſing conſtitution, and appears as capable of bearing fatigue as he was at the end of the late war."

They write from the Hague, that couriers are frequently paſſing between that place and Berlin, in conſequence of an affair of importance now on the carpet between the States General and his Pruſſian Majeſty.

A certain Ambaſſador, we are aſſured, has diſavowed any knowledge of the inſults ſaid to have been committed by the Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies upon the trading ſubjects of his Britannick Majeſty.

It is ſaid that letters are received in town, which mention that a certain Southern Potentate had like to have loſt his life by opening a letter directed to him, which contained a very ſubtle and deadly poiſon; but his Majeſty was immediately ſeized with a giddineſs, and dropt the letter out of his hand.

The French intend to ſecure to themſelves the poſſeſſion of Corſica by the following politic, though barbarous plan. They are continually tranſporting new ſettlers thither, and bringing away the natives; ſo that in time the greateſt part of the Malcontents will be removed off the iſland, the chiefs ſhut up in the priſons of old France, and the reſt diſperſed through their Colonies.

The account in ſome of the papers, of a large body of troops marching from Madrid, to prevent an expected inſurrection in France, is intirely without foundation.

One of the morning papers mentions the death of the Earl of Halifax: Two others ſay his Lordſhip is dangerouſly ill, but not dead.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

To the PUBLIC.

EVERY Inhabitant of *Pennſylvania* muſt obſerve, with Pleaſure, the Progreſs we make in this Province towards Perfection in uſeful Arts, and the general Encouragement that is given to Genius and Induſtry by all Ranks of Men. It will be recorded, to the Honour of *Pennſylvania*, that an infant Colony, ſcarcely riſen One Hundred Years from the rude Veſtiges of Nature, has produced Men who ſhine in the learned and polite Arts amongſt the firſt Characters of the preſent Age. The World is already indebted to this Province for one of the moſt uſeful mathematical Inſtruments that has ever been invented; for the moſt curious Piece of aſtronomical Mechaniſm, and for Diſcoveries in Natural Philoſophy of ſingular Importance to Mankind. It would not be very eaſy to fix on the particular Soil or Climate, which is beſt fitted by Nature for the Cultivation of liberal Arts; but it will never be diſputed that Liberty, in every Region, is the genuine Parent of Induſtry and Learning; under her Wings they are always found to thrive. In all Probability the rapid Progreſs of Arts in this Province, ſhould be attributed to the ſalutary Influence of our Laws, and the perfect Liberty which we enjoy, rather than to any accidental Concurrence of favourable Incideats. The Friends of Liberty are ever found to be the firſt Perſons who promote Works of Genius by their Countenance and Fortunes. No Affront can be intended to any particular Province, when it is remarked that the Aſſembly of *Pennſylvania* was the only public Body on the Continent, that, on a late Occaſion, expended a conſiderable Sum of Money in making aſtronomical Obſervations, which, we are told, for their Accuracy and Perfection, would have done Credit to any State in *Europe*. The genteel Encouragement they have ſince given to a riſing Genius for his elegant Piece of philoſophical Mechaniſm, is another Proof of their Determination to ſupport the growing Reputation of this Province, It is ſincerely to be lamented, that the mechanic Arts and Manufactures cannot be encouraged by our Legiſlature with the ſame Propriety that they promote the liberal Arts and Sciences; but it happens ſome how, that our Mother Country apprehends ſhe has a Right to manufacture every Article we conſume, except Bread and Meat; our very Drink is to come through her Hands, or pay to her Support; in theſe Circumſtances it cannot be doubted, that ſhe would take great and inſuperable Offence, at any Colony Legiſlature that ſhould attempt to encourage domeſtic Manufactures; the ſmalleſt Proof of her Reſentment that might be expected is, that ſhe would diſable them, as ſhe did the New-York Aſſembly, on a different Occaſion, from doing any Buſineſs, till they had reverſed that Vote; were it not for this Impediment, we might expect to ſee the mechanic Arts ſoon arrive at great Perfection in this Province; they have already made a very promiſing Appearance; ſeveral Perſons have been found willing to riſque their Fortunes on the Event, and the Public, in general, has ſhewn a Deſire to promote their Undertakings. Every Perſon ſeems pleaſed with the late Succeſs of Mr. *Stiegel*, who has erected the firſt Houſe in *America* for making White Flint Glaſs. We have already ſeen that Work brought to Perfection; Decanters, Wine Glaſſes, &c. are now manufactured in this Province, equal in Whiteneſs, Tranſparency and Figure, to thoſe which are imported from *Europe*; that many Thouſands of Pounds muſt be ſaved to *Pennſylvania* by this Manufacture alone, will readily be granted. When we conſider the extenſive Conſumption of Glaſs, and the great Price of that Commodity, it will hardly be diſputed that a Man has ſome Claim to a public Reward, who had the Spirit and Fortitude to riſque his Eſtate in erecting ſuch a Manufacture, by which the Province will preſently ſave Twenty or Thirty Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. Another Manufacture has been erected, of ſimilar Importance to the Public, though we are told, that the Work is more curious, more hazardous, and much more expenſive. Glaſs has long been manufactured in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, in the utmoſt Perfection, but China Ware is the Production of a foreign Country, which the *Engliſh* have only attempted to imitate within theſe few Years. It has been obſerved, as characteriſtic of the *Engliſh* Nation, that they take up the Inventions of other People, and generally bring them to greater Perfection than the Inventors were able to do; how far this may hold good in the Article of China, muſt be reſerved to the Deciſion of Time; but from the Progreſs they have made, they bid fair to overtake their Originals in a few Years, if the Factories, Labourers and all, ſhould not be ſwallowed up in the Vortex of an *Eaſt-India* Company.

The Manufacture of China Ware in this Province, certainly deſerves the ſerious Attention of every Man, who prays for the Happineſs of his Fellow-ſubjects, or that the very Semblance of Liberty may be handed down to Poſterity. I would not be miſtaken on this Subject; I would not have it ſuppoſed, that Happineſs is naturally connected with China Ware, or even with Tea, its general Attendant; I ſincerely wiſh they were both, with all their concomitant Plagues, in the Bottom of the Red-ſea; but we muſt conſider Matters as they are, and try to make the beſt of them, rather than hope for a perfect Revolution. The Uſe of China is introduced, and well eſtabliſhed; Cuſtom has rendered it ſome how neceſſary; we muſt and will have it, whatever be the Conſequence. No leſs than Fifteen Thouſand Pounds Worth of China has been imported into this Province ſince the firſt of *April* laſt; if this Clay be paid for, there are Fifteen Thouſand Pounds of Gold and Silver leſs in the Province than we ſhould have had, if the ſame Ware had not been imported, but manufactured amongſt us; add to this annually, the immenſe Sums that are ſent away for every Species of Dry Goods, &c. and the Amount will be very alarming. No Man of common Senſe will venture to ſay, that the Province can long endure ſuch enormous Taxes. Every Thing that is alienable muſt ſoon change its Owner; the Property will be transferred to the other Side the *Atlantic*. We muſt certainly inveſtigate ſome Method of ſaving Caſh; we muſt manufacture ſome Things for ourſelves; no Manufactures are ſo ill fitted for Exportation as Glaſs and China; none can be made with more Propriety at Home. Theſe we ſhould make, and many Things beſides, elſe we ſhall ſoon be a ruined People. Our Mother Country has left no Meaſures untried, which may cruſh our Manufactures, check the Spirit of Patriotiſm, and keep us in the Chains of Subjection: *Obſta Principiis*, is her Maxim; ſhe would nip us in the Bud. The China Manufactory has ſupplied us with a cogent Proof of this melancholy Fact. Every Importer of China knows, and moſt retail Purchaſers have obſerved with Pleaſure, that the Price of China is fallen Five Shillings in the Pound, ſince the Commencement of a China Factory in this Place; the natural Conſequence of this Change ſhould be a full Stop to the *American* Manufactory, and a full Stop it muſt have made, had not the Spirit of Liberty taken a juſt Alarm at this inſidious Scheme: Few Men of large Fortunes engage in new Enterprizes.---Theſe are commonly left to the young Adventurer, who has not ſo much to loſe.---Such Perſons often, at the expence of all they poſſeſs, lay the Foundation for Improvements, which become a national Advantage; they are ſure of being praiſed by Poſterity, but have frequently the Fate of being deſerted by their Cotemporaries. We are apt to diſcourage new Inventions and home Manufactures, becauſe they are not quite ſo cheap, or not yet quite ſo good, as antient or foreign Ones. A Neighbour of mine, who was rocked in the very Cradle of Deſpotiſm, is become ſuch a Patriot as to declare, that he ſhould prefer Home Manufactures to Foreign, provided they were equal in Quality and Price; until that Time, he counts it his Duty to buy at the cheapeſt Shop. This Man often puts me in Mind of a certain Iſlander, who could never conſent that his Son ſhould go into the Water, 'til he had learned to ſwim; if we do not encourage imperfect Works, we ſhall never get perfect Ones.---Little do ſuch Perſons conſider, that by purchaſing pretty and cheap foreign Manufactures, we ſhall, in a little Time, have nothing left wherewith to buy Goods of any Kind. I ſhould not commend the Propriety and Virtue of ſupporting the Manufacture in Queſtion, through the contracted View of ſaving Twenty or Thirty Thouſand Pounds *per Annum*. This very Manufacture may ſoon become the Means of ſaving the Sum of Two or Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* to ourſelves and our Neighbours. The Succeſs of one Adventurer never fails to give Motion and Spirit to a Number, and the Miſcarriage of a ſingle Perſon in a new Enterprize, has often damped the public Ardour for a Series of Years. The *Eaſt-India* Company would avail themſelves of theſe Foibles of Humanity; if they could demoliſh one noted Manufacture, they would certainly clip twenty Years from the Growth of *American* Improvements, and what they loſt in the preſent and following Year, by lowering their Prices, they would gain in ſucceeding Years, with ſufficient Intereſt: We ſhould then wiſh we had a Factory in the Neighbourhood, where we might, like the *Egyptians*, when our Money was all gone, be able to procure the neceſſary Articles in Barter, for our Produce or other Effects; but we ſhould wiſh in vain. One Houſe demoliſhed in a fruitleſs Enterprize, would be ſet up as a Land-mark to admoniſh the cautious Paſſenger to ſtand clear of *American* Manufactures, and we ſhould ſail on ſecure in the antient Channel, 'til, deprived of every Thing that is deſirable to rational Beings, we ſunk down into the moſt wretched State of Indigence and Servitude. When I conſider the plauſible Attempt that has been made to lead us aſide from our true Intereſt, under the Colour of conſulting our Profit and Pleaſure, and when I obſerve the general Efforts that are made, notwithſtanding of theſe Schemes, to ſupport the Spirit of uſeful Improvements in this Province, I cannot help congratulating myſelf, that I was born in a Colony, which will, in all Probability, be the beſt Retreat of Liberty.

A PENNSYLVANIA PLANTER.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 13.

"There is nothing new of a public Nature. The City of London is a good Deal agitated with the Diſpute about the Office of Sheriff. Wilkes and Oliver are engaged againſt each other, and it is uncertain which will ſucceed. The Election will be on Midſummer Day. The Parliament was prorogued laſt Week. Lord North is yet firm in his Place, and boaſted a Week or two ago, that the Riots occaſioned by confining the Lord Mayor, had fixed him more firmly than ever."

Extract of another Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"The following Bounty on Staves and Heading paſſed laſt Week, viz.

Pipe Staves, 1200 to the Thouſand; 5½ Feet long, 4½ to 6 Inches wide, and 2 Inches thick on the thinneſt Edge.

Hogſhead Staves, 1800 to the Thouſand; 4½ Feet long, 4½ to 6 Inches wide, and 1½ Inch thick on the thinneſt Edge.

Barrel Staves, 2400 to the Thouſand; 3 Feet 6 to 3 Feet 8 Inches long, 4 to 5 Inches wide, and 1½ Inch thick on the thinneſt Edge.

Heading, 3600 Pieces to the Thouſand; Pipe 2 Feet 8 Inches long, Hogſhead 2 Feet 4 Inches, and Barrel 2 Feet 1 Inch long; each Piece 5 to 6 Inches wide, and 2 Inches thick on the thinneſt Edge.

Bounty, Six Pounds per Thouſand for three Years; to commence the Firſt of next Year. Four Pounds per Thouſand for three Years after that; and Two Pounds per Thouſand for three Years after that. All to be Six Score to the Hundred."

Extract of a Letter from London, June 5, 1771.

"Every Thing, in the political Way, remains exactly in the ſame Situation as when I wrote laſt. If Wilkes is choſen Sheriff next Midſummer Day, as I am apt to think he will, it will ſerve to prolong his political Life for ſome Time longer. When in Office, it is expected he will be guilty of ſome Extravagance or other, which may tend to undo him; but whether that ſhall happen or not, he is an Object highly unworthy any farther Conſideration.

"I ſaw Dr. Franklin To-day. He is juſt returned from a little Excurſion into the Country, and is in perfect Health. I hope the Time is approaching, when our Miniſtry will have both Inclination and Leiſure to call for, and liſten to his Advice. No Man hath more ſtudied, and more fully comprehends, the true Intereſts of both Countries, and has more enlarged Views of human Nature, and the general Intereſts of Mankind, than he has; no Man deſerves better of Society; and, of courſe, no Man is fitter to be conſulted upon the great Objects now in Contemplation, and upon the Grounds of Diſpute, which ſtill remain to be adjuſted between us."

Captain Lattimore, from London, on the 21ſt of June, off the Weſtern Iſlands, ſpoke the Schooner Shirley, Captain Minſen, from Virginia for Madeira; on the 18th of July, in Lat. 34, Long. 67: 30, ſpoke a Sloop from St. Martin's for Boſton 10 Days out; and on the 19th, in Lat. 35, Long. 69, he ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Jenkins, from this Port for Coracoa, four Days out, all well.

ARRIVALS.

From Philadelphia. *Captain Sparks, at London; Young, at Graveſend; Falconer, at Plymouth; and Captain Wright, at Charleſtown.*

Deal, May 21. *Came down, the Royal Oak, Beſtof, for Virginia.*

May 27. *Remains, the Peace and Plenty, Smith, for Maryland.*

May 30. *Arrived and ſailed for the River, the John Galley, Syms, from Boſton.*

May 31. *Arrived and ſailed for the River, the Liberty, Blackwell, from Virginia; put back and remains, the Meliora, Montgomery, for Maryland.*

June 2. *Arrived and ſailed for the River, the Middleton, Clark, from Virginia.*

June 5. *Came down, and ſailed, the Virginia, Robertſon, and the Two Siſters, Taylor, for Virginia.*

The Hawke, Captain Williams, was to ſail from London for this Port on the 8th of June.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Betſey, W. Ladd, from Hiſpaniola. Schooner Dolphin, A. Mansfield, Salem, N. E. Brig Anna, W. Stevens, and Schooner Two Williams, R. Baker, St. Kitts. Brig America, W. C. Lattimore, London. Schooner Nancy, A. Mills, and Schooner Two Brothers, S. Hicks, North-Carolina. Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, Sloop Charlotte, J. Lyle, and Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, New-York. Brig Hero, C. Chadwick, and Brig Friendſhip, J. Blewer, S. Carolina. Ship Walkworth, C. M'Cauſland, N. Caſtle, on Delaware. Sloop Elizabeth and Sarah, J. Bedlow, St. Croix. Sloop Mary, E. Eve, St. Martins.

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Clarge, L. Hammond, Africa. Ship Morris, W. Ivory, Jamaica. Ship Walkworth, C. M'Cauſland, Cork. Ship Phœnix, J. Styrrup, for New-Providence.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, to Boſton. Brig St. James, C. Ferguſon, Madeira. Brig Content, W. Price, Antigua. Brig Jenny, W. Martin, Grenades. Brig Two Friends, J. Peter, Cadiz.*

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 9th of Auguſt inſtant, preciſely at 10 o' clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Rinear Vanderſlice, in Providence townſhip, all the ſaid Vanderſlice's houſhold goods, huſbandry utenſils, and ſtock; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

N. B. The money to be paid immediately on buying the goods.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Saturday, the 10th of Auguſt, at twelve o' clock, and to be ſtruck off preciſely at three o' clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Schrack, in Providence townſhip, a certain tenement, and plantation, or tract of land, ſituate in Perkioming and Skippack townſhips, containing 52 acres and 30 perches, be the ſame more or leſs; bounded by Perkioming Creek, and lands of Abraham Sahler, Anthony Vanderſlice, and others; late the eſtate of Goſhen Shragen; ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

ABRAHAM SHELLEY, Thread-maker,

In Lombard-ſtreet, the third door on the weſt ſide of the New-Market, Philadelphia,

CONTINUES to make and ſell, for caſh, all ſorts of fine coloured thread, fine white ounce thread, from No. 8 to 20; and to prevent impoſitions, he puts his name in copperplate, with the number, on each ounce; all which he will ſell as cheap, and cheaper, according to their quality, than what are imported. As this employs a number of poor people, and ſupplies them with market-money, beſides ſaving money in the province, that otherwiſe would be ſent off for goods, that can be manufactured here to as great perfection as any of the kind imported, he doubts not but every merchant in this city, and towns adjacent, that regard the well-being of their oppreſſed country, will encourage the undertaking, by dealing with him for what they may want of the kind. He buys good flax, and good half ſpangle yarn, and gives out flax to good ſpinners, for which he gives ready money, and ſells tow of all qualities.

LAUTIER and ROBISON,

Peruke-makers and Hair-dreſſers, oppoſite Mr. Saunders's Inſurance-Office, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet,

REQUEST the favour of being employed in their buſineſs by the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, who may depend on being ſerved with the ſtricteſt punctuality at all times.

Ladies FRIZETS made in the neateſt manner.---They dreſs in the *Paris Mode*, if agreeable.

Said LAUTIER (who has been honoured by many of the moſt genteel and reſpectable inhabitants) preſents his former kind cuſtomers with his ſincere and grateful thanks, and *in particular begs a continuance of their employ.*

PHILADELPHIA, ſs. *July 29, 1771.*

ALL Perſons indebted to JOSEPH STRETCH, Eſq; deceaſed, the late Collector of Exciſe, are once more deſired to be ſpeedy in the Diſcharge of their reſpective Accounts, as are thoſe likewiſe that are indebted to me, the Subſcriber, that I may be the better enabled to ſettle with the Committee of Accounts. WILLIAM CRISPIN, Collector.

For BRISTOL,

The Ship CONCORD,

JOSEPH VOLANS, Maſter;

EXPECTED to ſail in about three weeks, having a conſiderable part of her cargoe engaged. She is a good ſhip, well fitted, and has excellent accommodations for paſſengers. For freight or paſſage, apply to JAMES and DRINKER, or to ſaid Maſter on board at their Wharff.

N. B. Some likely ſervants were imported in ſaid ſhip, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of, one of them a good Houſe-carpenter.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

WAS LOST, the latter End of June laſt, between Arch-ſtreet and the New Market, a black Morocco Leather Pocket-Book, wherein was a Ticket in the Apoquinimy Church LOTTERY, No. 1110. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printers hereof, ſhall receive the above Reward; it can be of no Uſe to any but the Owner.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away the 10th of this inſtant July from the Subſcriber, living in Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle County, near Newark, a cheſtnut ſorrel Horſe, about 14 Hands high, round and well made, branded on the near Shoulder, has had the Fiſtula, is remarkably hard to catch, and when caught, is apt to throw the Rider, ſhod before, paces and trots, and much white in his Face. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

July 27, 1771. ANDREW FISHER.

Newark, July 27, 1771.

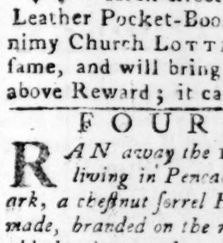
THESE are to inform the Public in general, and my Friends and Cuſtomers in particular, that I continue to carry on my Buſineſs of Cabinet-making and Painting, in all their various Branches, in the Town of Newark, New Caſtle County, and flatter myſelf, that all who are pleaſed to favour me with their Cuſtom, may depend on having their Work done with the greateſt Care and Expedition by

DAVID BLACK.

N. B. As the Subſcriber is going out of theſe Parts, he earneſtly intreats thoſe who are indebted to him for Work done, or otherwiſe, to come and pay off their reſpective Ballances in 3 Months after Date, which will prevent Trouble; and thoſe to whom he owes Money, are alſo deſired to come and receive what is due within the Time abovementioned.

JOHN CARNAN, *Goldſmith and Jeweller,*

At the GOLDEN LION, *the corner of Second and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes and ſells all ſorts of* GOLD, SILVER *and* JEWELLERY WORK, *in the beſt and neweſt taſte, both plain and chaſed, viz.*



TANKARDS, cans, tea, coffee and cream pots, tea kitchens, tea kettles, with lamps and ſtands, ſugar diſhes, ſlop bowls, punch ſtrainers, waiters, ſauce boats, ſetts of crewits and ſtands, ſalt ſellers, table croſſes, candle-ſticks, ſoop ladles, plain and fluted, tea tongs, tea and table ſpoons, ſword hilts, &c. &c. A neat aſſortment of chryſtal, paſte, new compoſition ſoyle ſtone, ſilver, gilt, plated, Pinchbeck and ſteel japanned ſhoe, knee and ſtock buckles; gold, ſilver, gilt, enamelled, Scotch pebble, moco, chryſtal, paſte and glaſs ſleeve buttons; a very great variety of garnet, paſte, marquiſet, chryſtal, new compoſition ſoyle ſtone and wax hair pins, egrets, ear-rings and necklaces; paſte hair combs, tortoiſhell and horn ditto; gold, ſilver, gilt, ſtone, Pinchbeck and enamelled broaches; a neat aſſortment of ſtone rings, with plain gold and ſilver ditto; gold, ſilver, gilt, enamelled and Pinchbeck watch ſeals and trinkets; ſilver, gilt and ſteel watch chains for ladies and gentlemen; ſilver and Pinchbeck watches; ſilver and ſhagreen inſtrument caſes; red Morocco etwee pocket-books, with ſilver and gilt ſtocks; ſilver and enamelled ſnuff-boxes, ſmelling bottles, plated ſpurs, cock gaffletts, ſilver mounted decanter corks, pencil caſes, ſilver and ſilver gilt whiſtle and bells, coral beads, with ſundry other articles, too tedious to mention.

N. B. He wants two apprentices, that can be well recommended. Theſe.

WILLING and MORRIS,

HAVE about Five Hundred ſound and good dried HIDES for Sale. *July 2, 1771.*

Haverford, July 27, 1771.

Chester, ss. THE Retailers of spirituous Liquors, made exciseable by an Act of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, are hereby requested to be punctual in paying their several Arrears of Duty thereon (in our own Bills of Credit, as the Money is to be immediately destroyed) next Court, at Chester, and make their Entries according to Law; for which Service I shall attend at the House of Davis Bevan, the first three Days of the Court. ¶ CHARLES HUMPHREYS, *Collector.*

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN Tract of Land, situate in West Nottingham, Chester County, near a Mill formerly called REYNOLDS's MILL, containing about 70 Acres, about 40 of which are cleared, and a small Orchard planted. For Terms apply to *Joseph Davies*, in Lancaster, or *Benjamin Davies*, Merchant in Philadelphia. 8 W.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas Middleton, House-Carpenter, deceased, are requested to pay, and those having any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to CALEB ATTMORE, Executor.

More than a Thousand Patients cured last Fall.

The CELEBRATED

Doctor TISSOTT'S TINCTURE,

For effectually Curing the AGUE and FEVER, without the least Pain or Sickness.

IT is enough to recommend this sovereign and efficacious Medicine to the Notice of the Public, to say, it truly was the DOCTOR's own Prescription, and what he constantly made Use of in his private Practice for the Cure of the Ague and Fever; for it is indeed like a God in Medicine.

The same Remedy is now generously offered the Afflicted by a Gentleman of liberal Education, who obtained his Medical Knowledge and Degrees in EUROPE, and when on his extensive Travels in that Quarter, the WEST-INDIES, and in some Parts of AMERICA, always made Use of it, and never to his Knowledge knew an Instance of it failing to perform a Cure.

It is not wholly confined to the Disease already specified in all its alarming Circumstances, but likewise to that tedious Disorder, called the DUMB-AGUE, which it totally overcomes and vanquishes, and it is no Matter whether the Fit returns every Day, every other Day, or every third Day.---Three Doses of this noble Medicine effects the Cure.---In the Hooping-Cough, among Children, it has not an equal in the whole Materia Medica.

This MEDICINE *is, by Appointment, sold by* THOMAS ANDERTON, *Bookseller, in* Market-street, Philadelphia, *and by no other Person in* Pennsylvania:---Where may be had, great Choice of most Sorts of GLASSWARES, very cheap for Cash, or short Credit.

THOMAS MORGAN,

Begs Leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has opened a Shop in Gay-street, in Baltimore-Town, Maryland, opposite to Mr. Melcher Kiener's Tavern,

WHERE he intends to carry on the BUSINESS of WATCH and CLOCK-MAKING, in all its various Branches; those Gentlemen that will please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on being carefully served, and with Dispatch. He likewise intends repairing and cleaning all Kinds of WATCHES and CLOCKS, after the best Manner; and further purposes to engage his Performance for one Year, provided the Owners do not abuse the same. ‖ 8 *m.*

Seventh Month 26th, 1771.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH GARRATT, late, of the Township of Goshen, (deceased) by Bond, Bill or Book Debt, are desired to make speedy Payment, to prevent further Trouble. And all that have any Demands against said Estate, are desired to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be paid by JAMES GARRATT, and JOSEPH GARRATT, Executors. §

July 26, 1771.

CAME to the Plantation of ABRAHAM LEVERING, living in Roxborough Township, on the Ridge, near William Levering's Tavern, A red COW, with a white Face, and white Feet. The owner, proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again.

ABRAHAM LEVERING. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscribers, who live in Chester-Town, in Maryland, two white servant lads, the one named *James Francis*, belonging to Stephen Bordley, junior, the other named *George Tippins*, belonging to William Bordley. *James Francis* is short, thick set, of a fair complexion, has fair hair, and a down look, can write a tolerable good hand, and pretends to know something of navigation; had on, and took with him, a brown country made coat, country linen trowsers, a pair of white broadcloth breeches, that will not fit him, silver knee buckles, not fellows, and a pair of shoes that were not made for him, and upon examination will appear too long and narrow for him. *George Tippins* is slender made, of a fair complexion, short light coloured hair, has been some time on board of a man of war, can neither read nor write; had on, and took with him, an old blue lappelled broadcloth coat, an old nankeen coat, lately patched with new nankeen, a pair of light blue breeches, and a pair of white breeches, made of ticking. It is probable *James Francis* may forge passes for them both. Whoever takes them up, and secures them, so that the subscribers get them again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by STEPHEN BORDLEY, junior,

July 17, 1771. WILLIAM BORDLEY. ¶

West-Nantmell, July 24, 1771.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZABETH has of late frequently left me and a family of small children, for many days together, and I am apprehensive she may run me in debt, as she many times has done, for articles which are not needful in my family; I therefore think it expedient (though very disagreeable to me) to forewarn all persons not to trust her on my credit, as hereafter I will pay no debts of her contracting, so long as she continues in her present temper and behaviour; witness my hand, this 24th day of July, 1771.

JASON CLOUD.

Salem County, New-Jersey, July 25, 1771.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Manington township, Salem county, West-Jersey, an Irish servant lad, named MICHAEL WHILAN, *about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, wears his own short brown hair, is fresh coloured, and has a down look, when spoke to; had on, and took with him, three shirts, one check, the others white, four sailor jackets, two blue, the others striped or spotted, a new wool hat, two pair blue plush breeches, and two pair strong shoes, with brass buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any of his Majesty's goals, if taken in Salem county, shall have* Four Dollars *reward, if out of the county,* Three Pounds, *and if out of the province, the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by* WILLIAM YOUNG.

Bohemia, July 18, 1771.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the subscriber, a black HORSE, with a blaze face, his hind feet white, has been marked with the collar, trots and gallops, is about 14 hands and 1 inch high, 10 years old. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to the owner, shall have Five Dollars reward, paid by ROBERT MAGAFFIN. ¶

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, in the night between the 18th and 19th of this instant July, a BAY HORSE, *about 14 hands high, four years old, with a small star on his face, paces and trots. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, so as the thief may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or* Twenty Shillings *for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by*

† MATTHEW BEANS.

Lancaster, July 23, 1771.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 10th instant, a certain *William Richardson*, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, by trade a Chimney-sweeper, he is suspected to be a runaway servant, and says he came from Baltimore, in Maryland. His master is desired to come, and pay the said servant's charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold out for his fees, in three weeks from the date hereof, by me

† GEORGE EBERLY, Goaler.

July 26, 1771.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in the Fork of Gunpowder, Baltimore County, a Negroe Man, named Jem, born in Maryland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and 25 years of age; had on, when he went away, a white broadcloth coat, brown waistcoat, ozenbrigs trowsers, and old shoes, but it is probable will change his dress, as he was (since he ran away) concerned with several other Negroes in breaking open a store in Joppa, from which they have taken money and goods, to the amount of Forty Pounds. Whoever will apprehend the said Negroe, and have him secured in any goal, shall have a Reward of Three Pounds, *and if brought home* Five Pounds, *and reasonable charges, paid by* SAMUEL YOUNG. §

Chester, June 26, 1771.

WAS taken up yesterday, in the inclosure of the subscriber, a dark brindled COW, to appearance about seven years old, and has never had a calf; she is without brand, but has both ears cropped. Whoever has lost the said cow, by applying to me, and paying reasonable charges, may have her again. JOSEPH HOSKINS. ¶

Philadelphia, July 25, 1771.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Strawberry-Alley, an apprentice lad, named NAZARETH FREELAND, 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is a well-set fellow, has clumsey legs, and walks lame, occasioned by his thigh being broke when young, has dark bushy hair, which he generally wears tied, is of a swarthy complexion, was born in Mushmelion Hundred, Kent County, by trade a taylor: Had on, and took with him, a good beaver hat, brown cloth coat, with yellow metal buttons; one nankeen, and one crimson cloth waistcoat; fustian breeches, with yellow metal buttons; thread stockings, good shoes, with plain Pinchbeck buckles in them; he has also one white and 2 check shirts. Whoever takes up and secures said lad, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by me STEPHEN PHIPPS. ¶

N. B. All Masters of Vessels, and others, are hereby forewarned not to harbour or carry him off, at their peril.

For CHARLES-TOWN (SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The Brig FRIENDSHIP,

JOSEPH BLEWER, *Master*;

BEING conveniently and purposely provided with genteel accommodations for passengers, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, apply to said Master, at his house in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. Joseph Sims's wharff, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his store, on said wharff, who has for sale, just imported in said brig, a quantity of RICE, and dried JAMAICA HIDES. *July 30, 1771.* ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Moyamensing township, near Philadelphia, on the 28th of July ult. an Irish servant boy, named *William Wiley*, about 19 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, round faced, fresh coloured, has short black hair, and dark brown eyes, is middling chunky, broad over the shoulders, pretty sly and artful, can talk a little Dutch, plays on the fife, and beats a drum very well; is given to liquor, and is a great liar; he served part of his time with Mary Harper, in Strawberry-alley, and part with Francis Holton, both tavern-keepers; had on, when he went away, and took with him, a cloth coloured sailor jacket, pretty much worn, lined with red flannel, a new pair of leather breeches, new shoes, one homespun white shirt, and one tow ditto, tow trowsers, block-tin shoe buckles, silver-fashioned, grey worsted stockings, and an old beaver hat, besides other things. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ZACHARIAH NIEMAN.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to carry him off at their peril. ¶

JUST IMPORTED in the Pennsylvania Packet, Captain Osborne, from London, a fresh quantity of

Dr. HILL's AMERICAN BALSAM;

And is to be sold by me the subscriber, and at Philadelphia by William Sitgreaves, merchant, at his house on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, and between David Deshler's and Richard Wistar's, next door to the Post-office, and near the Court-house; at Germantown by Christopher Sour, printer; at Wilmington by Richard Humphreys, goldsmith; and at Lancaster by Ludwig Lauman, shop-keeper; price Four Shillings and Three-pence a bottle, and Three Shillings and Nine-pence a bottle by the dozen.

THE first quantity of this balsam was sold Six-pence less a bottle, but that price would not answer the expences, as the original price in the London bills of direction wrapt about each bottle was meant sterling money, but considering afterwards if it was sold here for the value in sterling money, it might then come to too high a price for the poorer sort of people to buy it in the other provinces; as my son has discovered in America these new plants of which this balsam is prepared, Doctor Hill obliged himself to appoint me the only capital vender of this balsam in America, and must from here be sent to the other provinces, which incurs higher expences, and a higher price there. Dr. Hill informed me in a letter, that by preparing this noble medicine his profit was so small, that if it was not for the good of mankind, and the benefit of the poor, it would not be worth his while and trouble to prepare any more for such a low price, nor even for the sterling price, as the expences are very high.

As this American balsam is now pretty well known in Pennsylvania, Maryland, &c. &c. there is no need of any further recommendation; its excellent virtues are known---its fame is spread every where in this country. It is almost inconceivable to hear what surprizing cures this balsam has performed in this country, by people who have tried and experienced its happy and wonderful effects. There are indeed several balsams, and preparations of medicines and opiates, that sometimes give relief for a short time in many disorders, but commonly soon after the disorder returns, and often more furious than before, but this American balsam performs perfect and effectual cures. Great numbers of persons in this country can give witness thereof in consumptions, wasting of the flesh, &c. and after they were so far gone, that they had no other expectation of relief left but the grave, have been by the use of this medicine, restored to their health and strength, even beyond their expectations. Others who had such a bad swimming in their heads, that they sometimes could not stand on their legs, but would fall down to the ground, and for many years had spent a great deal of money in vain for relief, having tried many other balsams and medicines without effect, the best physicians could procure no help but by the use of this American balsam, have been perfectly cured; likewise many others in bad rheumatic pains, and other disorders. Great numbers of young children have been also cured of their disorders by this medicine, in this province; several of them in Kingcess in my own neighbourhood.

It should always be particularly observed in disorders of long standing, that this balsam must be properly used for a reasonable time, and then infallible help may be expected; as balsamic medicine inwardly must pass through considerable alterations (as Dr. Quincey says) before it can arrive at the parts, and answer its end. One of my nearest neighbours used three bottles, and thereby was perfectly cured of a very painful rheumatism: In this bad disorder it is found serviceable to take a little of the balsam, and rub it on the parts affected, as well as to take it inwardly.

As the success of this medicine has been so uncommonly great, no wonder that such numbers of people from far and near, some above a hundred miles, came down on purpose to buy this balsam, when from the first quantity not one bottle more was to be had.

Kingsess, 7th month, 3d day, 1771. WILLIAM YOUNG.

The AMERICAN BALSAM,

After the study and labour of many years, found out and prepared by Dr. HILL, physician in London, member of the Imperial Academy of Germany, and sold by Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, at his place in Kingsess, near the Lower Ferry, on Schuylkill, Philadelphia, and no other person except those he shall appoint: Price Three Shillings and Nine-pence a bottle; or, by the dozen, at the rate of Three Shillings and Three-pence a bottle.

London, June 5, 1770. J. HILL.

THIS is an improvement upon all former balsams; possessing their virtues in a higher degree; and freed from their defects. It is a rich, comforting, nourishing and healing medicine. It strengthens the stomach; opens all obstructions whatsoever; and is certain (even beyond a thought) in the cure of the Rheumatism, Gravel, Cholic, Jaundice, and all kinds of weaknesses. It is also an excellent medicine in the Hypochondriacal Disease; it gives great relief in Head-achs; and in Coughs and Consumptions it has no superior; even the Hooping Cough in children will be conquered by this medicine.

It is also the best and readiest cure in the world for Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Asthmas; it cures Hectics, and Wastings of the Flesh; and is excellent for all persons who have lax fibres. It strengthens the brain; assists the memory; and is good against barrenness. It is at all times a sovereign cure for lowness of spirits. The mind itself is naturally chearful, easy, and happy; free it from bodily disorders, and it will always feel and enjoy itself. This will be done, in all cases by this cordial medicine; as it recruits and restores that mild and friendly balsam to the blood, upon which alone true health depends. The injuries of that most essential part of the vital fluid generally take their first rise from colds; which this medicine remedies, if taken on the occasion: Every one therefore should have it at hand; for it is much better to prevent diseases than to cure them.

The dose is 40, 50, or 60 drops, in a tea-cup of water; at night, going to bed, and at twelve at noon. They need not fear relief from this who have tried other things without success.

This balsam is prepared from some new American plants, sent to England by that ingenious gentleman Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, of Pennsylvania, Botanist to their Majesties the King and Queen of Great-Britain: And by great numbers of cures has been proved to be so noble a medicine for its purpose, as probably was never heretofore prepared since the creation of the world: By its proper use, as directed in these bills, it will infallibly cure the above-mentioned diseases, which the American inhabitants are in particular often afflicted with, from the too frequent and sudden change of the weather from hot to cold. As this medicine is prepared from the American plants, no wonder it must have the best effect in that country; as it is most natural to the constitution of the people.

In the year 1763, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, junior, brought over to England the best collection of American plants ever received there, with their names and places, in a manner that shewed him born with a genius for Botany. The King and Queen directed Dr. Hill to improve that genius, by right instructions, and honoured him with a pension. Amongst the plants brought by this gentleman, were those of which this inestimable balsam is prepared, which Dr. Hill now raises in his own garden. The secret of the preparation he has entrusted to no person in the world; but, in gratitude to the young gentleman, has appointed his father, Mr. WILLIAM YOUNG, senior, of Kingsess, near Philadelphia, the only capital vender of them in all America, appointing whom he pleases under him. ‖

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL GROSS, late of LANCASTER, Merchant, deceased, are desired to call and make speedy Payment, as Attendance will be given in Lancaster, the 6th and 7th of this instant August, at the House he lived in, by

HENRY KEPPELE, junior, Executor.

THE Proprietors of the CHINA MANUFACTORY, having at length procured some ZAFFER, are ready to supply Shopkeepers, and Country Dealers, with any Quantity of Blue and White WARE, either useful or ornamental, above Thirty Pounds Worth, at the cheapest Rates. 6 *W.*

Chester, July 22, 1771.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN, of an excellent Character, well acquainted with the Theory and Practice of Physick; who, for Sobriety, Application and Industry, can have sufficient Testimonies. He is well calculated to aid any Gentleman whose extensive Practice may require an Assistant (and would live in Philadelphia, on easy Terms.) A Scarcity of Cash, and a Desire of further Improvement, have necessitated him to this Expedient.---He writes very well, and is willing to pass an Examination. For further Intelligence ask the Printers, or with them a Line may be left for I. D. ¶

For CORK,

The Ship PHILADELPHIA,
JAMES MALCOLM,
MASTER;

Will be clear to sail about the 28th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to M'NEILE and TOLBERT, or said Master at Beach's Wharff.

For DUBLIN,

The SHIP
NEWRY PACKET,
CHARLES ROBESON,
MASTER;

IS expected to sail in three weeks. For passage agree with *Samuel Fisher, Joseph Donaldson*, or the Captain on board said ship, the upper side of Market-street wharff.

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